REWRITING LITERARY WORKS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

SYNOPSIS

PROPOSAL/SYNOPSIS OF THE THESIS SUBMITTED TO KARNATAKA STATE AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, VIJAYAPURA FOR ADMISSION TO

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There was a practice of rerendering the early literary classics and masterpieces in the form of translation/transcreation; abridgements; and simplification for the benefit of young and non-native readership in the past. The whole of Greek/Latin/Italian literatures were rendered in French, English and other European languages. But in the late twentieth century, the trend of writing of the earlier works of literature is categorically different as there are not only the model fixation/alteration/ changes not only in the backgrounds, narrative structure, form, characterization and diction but also in the very sprit/world-view of them. A few such literary works are identified in the contemporary literature. As a critical examination of such works is relevant and has not been undertaken in the academic research, such an attempt is proposed in my research leading to Ph.D.

The aim of the proposed study is to highlight the contemporary relevance in the contradiction between the original and re-written works. In order to do so, the proposed study attempts to examine the contradiction in terms:

1. Background
2. Form/genre
3. Characterization
4. World-view

Provisional Chapterization Introduction:

Chapter I: Literature Review: In this chapter, 20 articles are reviewed related to research title. So far while reviewing the articles there is no such topic on rewriting. Therefore this is new and advanced topic in the field of research.

Chapter II: One Thousand Acre as Re-Writing of King Lear: In this chapter, how and why this drama is rewritten as novel in the end of the 20th century.

Chapter III: A Tempest as Re-Writing of The Tempest: In this chapter how and why the classic drama is rewritten as post colonialism/subaltern drama.

Chapter IV: Foe as Re-Writing of Robinson Crusoe: This chapter discusses how and why the classic fiction is rewritten as post colonial fiction.

Chapter V: Nagamandala as Rewriting of Ramanujan's Short Stories: This chapter tells that how the folklore is rewritten with the theme of feminism.

Conclusion:

In the summary the research includes the comparison of original work and rewritten work, it represents the thinking ability of author's from different periods, the theories used like colonial, post colonial, feminism, classic, adventurous fiction.